

No President in our history has had such united support and confidence as the nation now gives Woodrow Wilson.

IT looks as if the sublime porte might be preparing to get off the fence.

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Emperor William's heart were the only one bleeding humanity could bear up.

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RUSSIA'S 300 MILE BATTLE LINE SWEEPS INTO GERMAN EMPIRE

Officially announced Austria has lost 120,000 men in crushing defeat in Galicia

World Attention Momentarily Withdrawn from Struggle Before Paris by Onward Rush of Czar's Victorious Armies.

Absolute silence from Berlin and Bordeaux shows decisive nature of conflict in France

ENGLAND DECLARIES WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL GERMANY IS CONQUERED NATION

AUSTRIAN DEBACLE OPENS WAY TO BERLIN

Russian Steam Roller in Tremendous Battle Line Three Hundred Miles Long Sweeps Into German Empire.

CRACOW—LAST FORTRESS REPORTED ABANDONED

English Military Critics Astounded by Unbroken Success of the Czar's Overwhelming Advance.

London, Sept. 10 (10:25 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Petrograd says that the Austrians have begun encircling Cracow.

London, Sept. 10 (9:31 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says:

"Dispatches from Vienna state that the advance guard of the Russian center are marching toward Berlin."

"The Russian troops have invaded Silesia and the capture of Breslau is imminent."

London, Sept. 10 (9:39 a. m.)—A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegraph company says:

"According to Galician advices the Austrians have made several attempts to resume the offensive against the Russians with a disastrous result. There were further great Austrian losses."

London, Sept. 10 (5:00 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Petrograd says:

"Consternation prevails at Cracow. The evacuation of the town has begun."

"The authorities are trying to induce the members of the local rifle club to remain and assist in the defense of the place. Many, however, have resigned their memberships because of sympathy with Russia."

Cracow has been described as the main rallying point for the Austrian and German forces in Galicia. It is the old capital of the kingdom of Poland. It is a city of about 100,000 population and is about 100 miles west of Lemberg. Between Cracow and Lemberg is the very strong Austrian position of Przemysl, still in possession of the Austrians.

Nish, Serbia (Via London, Sept. 10, 12:30 p. m.)—An official communication issued here today declares that large numbers of Serbian troops crossed the river Save which marks the boundary between Serbia and Hungary, from Belgrade to the Bosnian frontier, between September 5 and 6 and

are advancing satisfactorily into the enemy's territory. One detachment, while attempting to cross the Save, encountered strong resistance from a much superior force and was compelled to retire. Part of this detachment was captured, together with a small amount of war material.

London, Sept. 10 (10:25 a. m.)—Exultant messages from Petrograd and admissions of disaster from Vienna indicate that the long series of military misfortunes marking the history of the dual monarchy are about to be capped with an unparalleled debacle which may not only open the road to Berlin but bring Austria to sue for peace.

The armies in the west seem as if pausing to watch the fateful drama in Galicia, the outcome of which may have a tremendous effect on the plans of the invaders in the western theater of war, as well as on the allies themselves in that region.

The news from Belgium indicates that the Germans are preparing for eventualities by rushing reinforcements southward. The first definite indication of this movement is given in a dispatch from Belgium, which relates that the German force that has been waiting outside Ghent for the levy of provisions demanded from that city has left hurriedly in a southeasterly direction.

England had looked hopefully for the Russian "steamroller" to get under way, but the impetus which the Russian army in the eastern theater of the war already has acquired, has surprised even the military experts.

The movement of the Russian advance has been so speedy that the German divisions advancing on the Vistula are hardly likely to arrive in time to assist their sorely pressed ally in Galicia.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian armies are driving the Germans before them on the western bank of the Vistula. In this region the only base left for a rallying point for the Austrian and German forces is Cracow, the old capital of the kingdom of Poland, situated in Galicia on a broad plain on the left bank of the Vistula and not more than thirty miles from the frontier of Silesia. If this place falls before the onslaught of the Russians, it is felt in London that the annihilation of the Austro-German armies in the southeast is imminent.

The Russian advance now occupies almost a straight line from Koenigsberg on the Baltic in East Prussia to Cracow.

If Austria is driven of, a tremendous battle line from 200 to 200 miles long may sweep into the German empire.

FRENCH REPORT FALLS LIKE BOMBHELL ON THE ENGLISH

Many English breakfasts went untouched this morning while the people read the graphic account by Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent of the heroic fight made by the British expeditionary forces to keep from being annihilated. Like a will eat pursued by hounds, the British force backed stubbornly towards the river Oise, constantly showing its teeth, but realizing that it must reach the river or perish. General French's frank confession has fallen like a bomb shell on the English public, who up to the present time have not been permitted to know how hard pressed their army has been.

On August 28, the British forces, according to their commander, faced the bulk and strength of four German army corps and were in danger of being surrounded and destroyed. The heroic stand of General Smith Dorrien on the British left undoubtedly saved the day. On this day the British stood alone, even the French cavalry, on account of the exhaustion of their horses, being unable to cover the retreat. Great comfort is derived by the British public from this report, particularly from the indications that throughout these trials their troops never lost their morale. The feeling of optimism which has prevailed in England during the last 24 hours has had only one check; this was the report of the wreck of the steamer Oceanic.

Summary of Today's War News

The silence of Berlin and Bordeaux up to early afternoon emphasizes the decisive character of the battle being fought east of Paris and along a line of a hundred miles or more.

There are indications that the Germans are reinforcing their center, which is bearing the brunt of the British and French onslaught, and are making a tremendous effort to regain the ground lost to the allies—estimated by the latter to be 25 miles. There are evidences also that the allies are strengthening their left wing.

The Russian advance is described at Petrograd as now occupying almost a straight line from Koenigsberg on the Baltic in East Prussia to Cracow. The Russians are said to be driving the Germans before them on the west bank of the Vistula. It is reported the Austrians have begun evacuating Cracow.

According to Serbian advice, Serbian troops have crossed the river Save and are successfully invading Hungary. Montenegro troops are in Bosnia, hoping to incite a revolution in that Austrian province.

Premier Asquith has called on parliament to add another half million men to the British army.

Ambassador Page at London has informed President Wilson that Great Britain is determined not to make peace until Germany is decisively defeated.

A message from Vienna says it is officially admitted there that Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent fighting in Galicia.

The detailed experiences of the British army during the first week of fighting in France are told in the report of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force and made public in full today. Sir John describes his forces as making an orderly withdrawal in the face of overwhelming odds. The report makes no reference to events subsequent to August 28.

A dispatch from Tokio says that Japan has been made a party to the agreement by which none of the enemies of Germany and Austria will make peace without the previous consent of its allies.

In Petrograd it is believed Austria will soon sue for peace in order to avoid the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that a large German squadron has been observed along the Gulf of Bothnia, steaming east.

An official statement issued at London just before 3 o'clock this afternoon says that the Germans have been driven back all along the line. The statement, however, appears to refer to the fighting of yesterday and adds little to the information already published by the French ministry of war.

FOUR PEACE TREATIES SIGNED

WAR REVENUE TAX BILL COMPLETE

In Midst of Great War England, France, Spain and China Execute Facts Which Will Prevent Sudden War on United States.

Washington, Sept. 10.—In the midst of the European war, Great Britain, France, Spain and China have agreed to sign peace commission treaties with the United States. One effect of the new conventions would be to prevent the United States from being drawn suddenly into the conflict.

Germany, Russia and Japan have signed their acceptance of the principle of these treaties, though negotiations have not advanced to the point of drafting conventions. Similar treaties with Turkey and Greece are also almost ready for signature.

The first four treaties are ready for signature and are regarded by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan as milestones in the progress of the European war. The British force backed stubbornly towards the river Oise, constantly showing its teeth, but realizing that it must reach the river or perish. General French's frank confession has fallen like a bomb shell on the English public, who up to the present time have not been permitted to know how hard pressed their army has been.

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POPE SOUNDS NATIONS ON APPEAL FOR PEACE

London, Sept. 10 (12:55 p. m.)—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that the pope has requested the ambassadors of the nations at present at war, which recognize the Holy See, to ascertain the sentiment of their respective governments with regard to a papal peace appeal.

ENGLISH ALLIES IN JAWS OF DEATH

GERMANY MUST BE BEATEN BEFORE PEACE

Official Report of Field Marshal French Tells How Expeditionary Force Barely Missed Annihilation.

DETAILS OF FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR

From its Landing Until August 28 When Retreat Was Accomplished British Held Off Five German Army Corps.

London, Sept. 10 (2:55 a. m.)—The text of the report of Field Marshal Sir John French, in command of the British forces in France, covering the British operations since they landed in France was made public today. It follows in part:

The transportation of the troops from England by rail and sea was effected in the best order and without a check. Concentration was practically completed on the evening of Friday, August 21, and I was able to make dispositions to move the forces Saturday to positions I considered most favorable from which to commence the operations which General Joffre requested me to undertake. The line extended along the line of the canal from Conde on the west through Mons and Bapaume to the east of the allies to the coast of Paris.

The report then tells of the retreat before overwhelming German forces to a new position resting on the fortress of Maubeuge.

It continues:

"At nightfall on the 24th a portion was occupied by the second corps to the west of Bayon, the first corps to the right. The right was protected by the fortress of Maubeuge, the left by the nineteenth brigade in position between Jeancourt and Bruay and cavalry on the outer flank. The French were still retreating and I had no support except such as was afforded by the fortress of Maubeuge and determined efforts of the corps to get around my flank assured me that it was his intention to hem me against that place and surround me."

"The retirement was recommended in the early morning of the 25th to a position in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy and the rear guard was ordered to be clear of Maubeuge and Bapaume by 5:30 a. m."

General French then describes the continued retreat before the Germans, the most critical day of the long battle being August 24th.

The report continues:

"During the fighting on the 24th and 25th cavalry became a good deal scattered, but by early morning of the 26th General Albrecht had succeeded in concentrating two brigades to the south of Cambrai. The fourth division was placed under the orders of the general officer commanding the second army corps.

The escape from annihilation.

"On the 24th the French cavalry corps, consisting of three divisions under General Sordet, had been in billets north of Avesnes. On my way back from Bayon which was my headquarters during the fighting of the 23rd and 24th I visited General Sordet and earnestly requested his co-operation and support. He

English Commander Reports Today that Germans are Being Driven Back all Along the Battle Line.

EMPEROR'S SOLDIERS REPORTED WORN OUT

Conservative English Reports Say Allies Now are a Little More than Holding Their Own with Slow Advance.

London, Sept. 10 (12:35 p. m.)—The official press bureau has given out the following statement:

"The battle continued yesterday. The enemy has been driven back all along the line. Sir John French reports that our third corps, durably 200 German dead and taken 12 machine guns.

ENGLISH ENCOURAGED BY REPORTS FROM FRENCH

London, Sept. 10 (12:10 p. m.)—That the enemy was driven back all along the line yesterday is the news cheering to British readers, that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, sent to England this afternoon from the battle on the west of Paris to the east.

No formal message was communicated by the British foreign office to the American ambassador, but after Mr. Page's conversation with high British officials and his own observations he reported that efforts to initiate peace negotiations through the allies at this time would be fruitless.

France, Great Britain and Russia have signed their agreement not to make peace except by common consent.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Great Britain is determined not to make peace until she has decisively defeated Germany. This sentiment has been conveyed to President Wilson in dispatches from Ambassador Page at London.

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France, Great Britain and Russia have signed their agreement not to make peace except by common consent.

Field Marshal French's telegram shows that fighting of the greatest character is in progress and his statement that the German forces are very exhausted confirms unofficial information from other quarters that the counter attack of the allies has been delivered with such speed and force.

Officials pointed out that the text of Emperor William's dispatch to President Wilson protesting against alleged use of dynamite contained no references of initia-

tion.

Ambassador Page's report and the convention signed by the allies have had the effect of discouraging efforts on the part of the Washington government to renew its tender of good offices. Officials pointed out that the text of Emperor William's dispatch to President Wilson protesting against alleged use of dynamite contained no references of initia-

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"Much is said about the Russian advance toward Berlin. First let the Russians take Koenigsberg, then we will talk about Berlin."

Mr. Von Eckhardt said that he was awaiting word from Washington as to the status of the authorities in control of Mexico. He would not present his credentials in any government not formally recognized by America, he said, although he might go to Mexico to observe affairs.

the attitude of Germany is that we must take France or die. The German army must fight to the very last man. We must take Paris and subdue the French army.

"I don't know how long it will be, but of this you may rest assured—the German army will take Paris if they don't, it will be because there are no more German soldiers."

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